

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Lavouras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Praça de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. J. MAC DONELL,
Minister.
HENRY CADOGAN,
Secretary of Legation.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 41, Rua do
Ouro.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

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Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Every Sunday
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157, Rua das Lavouras.

ALBERT ALLEN, J. Clerk.
No. 6, Rua Humayta.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira,
Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra.
English Service: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching 11:30
a. m. Sunday.
Portuguese Service: Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching
11:30 p. m. Sunday; 10 p. m. Wednesday.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Sembo, Cattedra, B. I.
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Operadly No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
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de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
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p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
and 7:30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7:30
o'clock, p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence, Rua de S. Paulo, Manoel N. 70.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (Imet) at 7:14 a. m.; Barra
Rio (central line) 9:23 a. m.; Lafayette (Queluz) 10:30 p. m.
Ponto Novo branch from Barra (Imet) 11:14 a. m.; Ca. lenda (S.
Ponto Novo branch) 11:14 a. m.; São Paulo (P. S. P.) & Rio R. R. 6.
P. m. Downward leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 7:30 a. m.;
Ponto Novo 12:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 a. m. and Rio 6:55
p. m. Connects with Valeantia line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Sai-
via; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Ponto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Barra Rio 12:55 p. m.; Ponto Novo
5:30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a. m.; Ponto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Barra Rio 10:55 a. m.,
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 6:30 a. m., and 3 p. m.; the
first going to Barra Rio and the second to Barra do Paraíba.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (S. Paulo) 7
15 a. m., arriving at Barra 12:00 and Macuco 2:05 p. m.
per trainway from Cantagallo 1:20; Candeia 4:10 and Nova
Friburgo 1:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7:30, 10:15, 12:45, a. m. and
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays,
at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS & R. R.—Steamers leave
Praça Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Ret. train, leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m. downward (from Petropolis) 12:13
p. m., week days only.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Tho-
pico, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passoco No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneficentios.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua da Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 121, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Pinheiro de Mago No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1° de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.
of N. York.

Firm Changes.

The firm of Pacheco & Hill, of this city,
having been amicably dissolved, John
Hill, John H. de C. Bellamy and William
T. Gepp hereby announce that they have
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15th, 1886.

THE legislative record since our last issue has been filled very largely with political discussion. The most fruitful occasion for such discussions, the reply to the speech from the throne, was finally disposed of on the 9th. The prorogation of the budget was passed on the 10th, and was at once sent to the Senate. In the Senate the motion adjourning the municipal elections bill was rejected, which was virtually a defeat of the government. There has been considerable discussion on the army and navy bills, both departments undergoing sharp criticism for loose and inefficient administration. A few days ago, one of the highest officers in the army, Visconde do Pelotas, stated in the Senate that during the past year over half of the nominal force of the army, including a large number of officers, had been in prison, which certainly does not reflect much credit on the morale of that branch of the public force. The disorders constantly occurring in this city, and the crimes committed at the instigation of officers, like the Apulcho de Castro assassination, certainly warrant such a charge. In addition to this, another Rio Grande senator, Silveira Martins, has severely condemned the make up of the military force on the southern frontier, the commands being in the hands of men physically incapacitated for active service. The navy has also received its share of censure, the vessels being condemned as defective in every particular. And the record certainly warrants the criticism. A navy which does nothing but wear out anchor chains, and which breaks down whenever evolutions or gun practice is attempted, cannot certainly be considered very effective. The principal event of political importance during the past week is the cabinet change occasioned by the withdrawal of Senator Junqueira from the department of war. It is charged that this gentleman is at times a little unsound in his mental faculties—a disability which, while not incapacitating him as a legislator, renders him a little inconvenient as an administrator. His resignation was reported on the 10th, but was definitely announced and accepted on the 12th. The vacancy was filled by transferring Deputy Alfredo Rodrigues Chaves from the department of marine to that of war, and appointing Deputy Samuel Wallace MacDowell, of

Pará, as minister of marine. It is the general impression that some difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the special Senate committee charged with the consideration of the Dantas emancipation project made an immediate report, which was presented on the 7th inst. It was generally believed that, although this committee was made up of the most extreme pro-slavery men in the house, its report on the bill would be deferred until the last moment in order to prevent discussion. There were no two opinions, however, as to the character of the report when made, for it was impossible that a committee so bitterly hostile to emancipation would report anything else than the unconditional rejection of the bill. And this is just what has been done. The committee declines to consider the question of emancipation in an abstract sense, but rather as to its opportuneness and its effect upon high social interests. In other words, the moral principles involved are ignored, while the selfish and mercenary interests of a privileged class alone are to be considered. There is nothing in all this calculated to arouse much admiration for the moral sense and manliness of the committee, nor is there anything about it which will add lustre to their names in the annals of their country. They take a position squarely upon the platform of vested interests, of self-legalized oppression and injustice. The ill-gotten gains of slavery are far higher to them than honor and justice, and so, to save themselves from the loss of a few paltry dollars and the inconvenience of paying for services rendered, they sacrifice still further the honor and good name of their country, and condemn their neighbors as well as themselves to bear the burdens of this great national parasite. They do not see, or wilfully refuse to see, that for every milreis of slave values saved by the retention of slavery, the country must lose tenfold in retarded progress, decaying industries and misguided efforts at remuneration. They do not see the baleful effects of continuing the vices of the slave regime, or the demoralizing influences of an effort to reorganize society in the interests of a privileged, profligate and reactionary class. Slavery never yet produced a high type of manhood, and it never will; it never yet produced a great progressive commonwealth, and it never will. The "vested interests" of a privileged class is the prism through which everything is seen, and the refracted object is always seen far out of its true place. The Senate committee is certain that the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of last year is satisfying all the real aspirations of the country, and that nothing further is desired. They are satisfied that the unconditional liberation of the aged, and the purchase of a few scores of able-bodied slaves each year, is amply meeting all demands upon them, and that the country and the world expects nothing more. They are aware that the extinction of slavery in five years, or any further acceleration of emancipation, is a virtual stoppage of supplies from the public treasury, and they therefore oppose every concession in that direction with all the means at their disposal. The abolition of "vested interests" in human flesh and blood, and in the revenues of an overtaxed and badly-governed people, becomes to them a great political and moral crime, an unwarranted spoliation, an attempt upon the very life and prosperity of the nation. And there are thousands of silly people who believe such statements, and thus lend their aid to the continuation of all the vices and prejudices and injustice which are inseparable from the institution of slavery.

At the beginning of a speech in the Chamber on the 9th inst., Deputy Ferreira Vianna stated that he had hesitated for some time as to whether he should take the floor in the discussion on the speech from the throne. Now that his speech has been made and published, we have not the slightest hesitation in stating our conviction that he should have continued to hesitate indefinitely, for a more absurd exhibition of cant it will be difficult to imagine. This gentleman has for a long time been looked upon as the lay champion of the papal church in Brazil, and it might therefore be reasonably expected that he would at all proper times be ready and eager to defend the interests of that organization. But to drag the subject bodily into a political discussion, to quote scripture and the fathers of the church in defence of political intrigues and conflicts, to quote a bishop's letter confessing that he was "praying to God and Our Lord Jesus Christ that they would not consent that so Catholic a community (Goyaz) should be represented by a deputy inimical to the Church," and then to deliberately express his conviction that God had heard the prayer—to repeat all this before a purely political assembly and in support of an election won by fraud and violence, is a sample of religious fanaticism which was not expected even from Ferreira Vianna. Good Christians will hardly believe that the Almighty assisted in the stealing of a ballot box in one parish, nor that He instigated the bloody encounter at S. José de Tocantins, Goyaz; but as these events gave the election to the conservative candidate, for whose success the bishop was praying, what other inference can be drawn from the speaker's pious conclusion? When the Almighty does interfere in Brazilian affairs, we are inclined to believe that it will hardly be in the interests of Deputy Andrade Figueira's son, or of the conservative party, or even of Deputy Ferreira Vianna himself. He will judge the acts of men and parties, not by their professions of zeal and their hypocritical mouthings of texts and maxims, but by their effects on the poor, the helpless, and the downtrodden. Eternal justice will not be bought by eternal cant, but by simple honesty, candor, charity, and uprightness. In the meantime, if Deputy Ferreira Vianna will attend to the urgent political and economical needs of the country, he will be doing all that the Almighty cares to have him undertake just at present.

A FEW days ago an employé of one of our large commercial houses lost his life through a collision on Rua d'Alfandega between a tram-car and a loaded hand truck, a box from the latter falling upon him and causing internal injuries so serious that he died a few hours after. The immediate cause of the accident was unquestionably the carelessness of the driver of the tram-car, but indirectly there are other causes of a more general character against which it is high time that provisions should be taken. The victim of this last accident was walking along the sidewalk, and was caught between an overturned load and the wall. Hundreds of other people have been caught and injured in the very same way, and for the simple reason that every vehicle in the street exercises a perfect right to encroach upon the sidewalk at pleasure. In the days of the huge-wheeled water carts, which was not so very long ago, one ran constant risks of being caught between them and the walls, and even now one has no protection whatever from the erratic dashes of the tilburies, which are constantly making incursions upon the sidewalks. There seems to be no respect whatever for the rights of those on foot; it is apparently presumed that their first and constant duty

is to keep out of the way of the vehicles. We submit that this is all wrong. The sidewalks are designed for those travelling on foot, and the encroachments of vehicles should be strictly forbidden. Then again, in many streets the Carris Urbanos have been permitted to lay their tracks so close to the sidewalk that the foot board at the side of the tram-car often projects several inches over the walk. Given a narrow walk, crowded with people, and the danger from serious accidents is constant. The reckless driving in the streets, the bad pavements, the encroaching tramway lines, and the utter indifference manifested on all sides, all conspire to make the streets of Rio something far from pleasurable. If to this we add the projecting signs, hat hooks, benches for the display of goods, boxes, book-blackening chairs, and a multitude of other obstructions, and all these on the narrowest of sidewalks, we have a complication of dangers and obstructions which fills one with wonder at the patience of the people who have stood these impositions so long.

THE threatened strike of the Minas cattle-raisers against the Santa Cruz monopoly ought to arouse an interest in this question which it has not thus far received. The probability of a stoppage of the beef supply of the city is a matter which concerns the population of Rio de Janeiro more than it does the monopolies and jobbers attached to the municipal slaughter house, and if the strike should occur and should it be the means of arousing the people from the extreme apathy into which they have fallen, it will be the means of doing more good than the inconvenience it causes. To speak plainly, the government of this city is a disgrace to its people and disgrace to the country. Corruption, of course, exists everywhere, and especially in municipal governments; but in few places, we believe, will so gross an exhibition of it be treated with so much consideration and respect as in this capital city of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the experience of the world has proved, and is daily proving, the unjust and prejudicial influences of monopolies, Brazil still retains them and protects them, even to the extreme of agencies for the supply of food. It is not enough that taxes should be levied upon imported food products, and consumption taxes upon home products when placed upon the market, but the sale of these is placed in the hands of privileged and protected individuals, whose unnecessary and selfish intervention becomes a further burden upon the consumer. It was bad enough years ago when the beef supply of this city was left to private monopolies, but now that the municipality has taken a share in the plundering it is simply unbearable. What with the preferences accorded, the lack of responsibility for defective and criminal service, and the gross exactions levied upon the cattle merchants by aldermen themselves, the service has become disgraceful beyond all comparison. And what remedy is to be expected? For months three or four aldermen have been under trial for corrupt administration of the Santa Cruz slaughter house, but their conviction is as far distant to-day as when they were first arrested. An enormous sum of money was expended upon the slaughter house in the first place, and now another large sum is appropriated for its repair, notwithstanding the heavy municipal taxes imposed upon all animals killed there. Where has the money gone to? An expensive line of railway was built to convey the beef to this city, and for this another burden is imposed upon the public. The cattle are driven down over the mountains from the interior and arrive at Santa Cruz in a wretched condition; and then the beef,

bad is it is, is so handled there and in transportation that it comes to the consumer in the worst possible condition. And from this also, there is no relief. The slaughter house is a source of municipal revenue—as well as aldermanic perquisites—and it must therefore be protected. One party wishes to bring down dressed beef from the interior of Minas, but permission is refused; another has imported machinery for refrigerating purposes in São Paulo and wishes to send beef to Rio from there, and this is also refused; and now an enterprise is spoken of for the transportation of fresh beef from the interior of Rio Grande and Santa Catharina, which will likewise be refused. All these projects are for supplying the people of this city with cheaper and better beef, against which, strange as it may appear, the state and city interpose obstacles. The public good is therefore not an object of government, but rather private advantage and fiscal necessities. If there is a similar state of affairs to be found elsewhere in the civilized world, we should like to hear of it.

THE *Journal's* London correspondent, in his letter of May 15th, states that the *Times* of that date contained the following item in its review of the money market:

One of the Brazilian banks of London has received a telegram stating that the Brazilian budget had been presented in the Chambers, being favorably received. It shows a surplus.

It would be very interesting to know just where this surplus is to be found. We have not searched for it very closely because the minister of finance admits a deficit at the very outset, and we had no idea that a minister would ever make a mistake on that side of his balance sheet. The great trouble has thus far arisen from a disposition to ignore expenditures and imagine increased receipts, from which very flattering balances have frequently been manufactured. In our examination of the budget presented by the minister of finance, we have estimates of revenue which we consider excessive and unwarranted, but we have found no indication of a surplus. The minister has of course largely reduced the estimated deficit, and congratulates himself that he has been able to do so. This is perfectly proper, and should the results prove his estimates correct he will unquestionably deserve great credit. But we are at a loss to know where our friends of one of the English banks found their surplus! Will not some one explain? We have frequently complained of the news sent out by the government regarding its financial operations, because the final results are far more hurtful than the immediate results are beneficial. The bare truth may sometimes be unpalatable and prejudicial for a time, but it can never be so hurtful as an exploded misstatement of facts. When the editor of the *Times* learns that the budget presents no surplus whatever, he will feel that he has been imposed upon.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The *relatorio* presented by Councillor Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, contains much information which may prove of interest to our readers abroad and we shall make extracts from it as space permits, under the headings as given in the *relatorio*.

Agriculture.

This is the basis of the public wealth, but its development has not corresponded with the general expectation, nor with the assistance directly and indirectly lent it by the state. Deficient statistics do not permit a true appreciation of the reasons contributing to its paralyzation, but this may be attributed to the social crisis through which the Empire is passing; the extinction of slavery and its substitution by free and intelligent laborers. As the exportations are recognized to be the mirror of

the result of agricultural labor, it was endeavored to collect the official value of these during the last five years. The following table shows the result.

Official value of the agricultural produce of the Empire for the last five fiscal years:

Produce	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88
Alagoas	7,235,798	7,201,958	3,621,958	5,516,100	5,176,117
Amazonas	208,978	213,868	274,193	228,104	1,534,277
Bahia	17,440,292	17,740,292	14,013,109	17,827,269	12,351,537
Ceara	1,359,848	3,314,142	3,609,266	1,353,798	6,209,815
Goias	1,359,848	1,359,848	1,359,848	1,359,848	1,359,848
Maranhão	3,621,958	3,621,958	3,621,958	3,621,958	3,621,958
Matto Grosso	29,843,456	29,843,456	29,843,456	29,843,456	29,843,456
Minas Geraes	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456
Mineiro	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456	15,356,456
Pernambuco	25,672,914	25,672,914	25,672,914	25,672,914	25,672,914
Piahy	17,395	17,395	17,395	17,395	17,395
Rio Grande do Norte	18,958,856	18,958,856	18,958,856	18,958,856	18,958,856
Santa Catharina	1,578,137	1,578,137	1,578,137	1,578,137	1,578,137
S. Paulo	49,368,733	49,368,733	49,368,733	49,368,733	49,368,733
Sergipe	7,082,463	7,082,463	7,082,463	7,082,463	7,082,463
Total	188,431	188,431	188,431	188,431	188,431

Remarks.—The amount standing opposite Piahy represents only the duties collected. Rio Grande do Norte sent the total only. That part of the production of Alagoas shipped via Pernambuco from the northern districts and via Pernambuco from the S. Francisco districts, is not included and there were no returns from Rio Grande do Sul for 1884-85.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 4.—In the Senate after some provincial matters were referred to, the second reading of the navy bill for 1886-87 was discussed by Senator Franco de Sá who charged the ministers of war and marine with transferring officers from one to another station to accommodate election matters, and sharply attacked the action of the minister of marine in virtually removing certain naval officers. The minister replied in his defense and referring to the *Almirante Barroso* striking a rock in the measured mile, said he had sent Lt. Commander Bueno Brambio to the Lalaro navy yard where he could show his ability as a machinist without incurring responsibilities in which he had been "less than regular" in his procedure. Senator Martinho Campos and the premier spoke on the municipal election bill postponement, which was rejected. In the Chamber the permanent committees were nominated. The officers were re-elected, a marked feature being that of 85 votes cast for president, 19 were blank. Deputy Affonso Celso and the minister of finance spoke on the bill to prorogue the budget laws. The former stated that this was the twenty-first case of prorogation of budget laws. Deputy Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

June 5.—In the Senate, provincial affairs again occupied the early part of the session. Senators Delamare, Meira de Vasconcellos and the premier spoke on the navy bill, the latter said the monitors *Solimões* and *Javary* were turtles (*tartarugas*) and that he had upon one occasion become tired out awaiting the arrival of the flying squadron, after the first vessel had hove in sight. The usual laughter ensued. The premier was severe on the flying squadron, and gave a rather unsatisfactory account of the navy. In the Chamber, Deputy Coelho Rodrigues replied to remarks made in the

Senate relative to Piahy election affairs. The rest of the session was occupied by Sr. Camargo defending his election from the 1st Rio Grande do Sul district.

June 7.—In the Senate the minister of marine and Senator Affonso Celso spoke on the navy bill. The speech of the latter is not published in the official journal, but he objected to substituting the ration of rum for one of wine, the latter being more liable to falsification, and thought flying squadrons were not to be condemned because the premier had become fatigued awaiting the arrival of one. He suggested various economies by suppression of certain navy yards, etc., and agreed with the premier that the navy was composed of monitors which are real *cathenheques*. (This word is new in parliament and we can find no English equivalent for it; unless it be very ordinary small boats.—Eils. News). The special committee reported unfavorably on Senator Dantas' abolition project. In the Chamber, after a rather sharp debate upon the application of a committee for certain election documents, the petition was withdrawn. Deputy Affonso Celso spoke on the law proroguing the budget laws and said that nothing was easier than to float a loan, where the security was good and there was money seeking employment. If the minister raised the foreign and domestic loans to consolidate the floating debt, how had he expected to meet demands for re-payment of 6 per cent. stock, had these been made? He again pointed out the advantages of combining the civil and fiscal years. The minister of finance replied, agreeing that the combination of the civil and fiscal years would be advantageous and pointed out that the saving of 3,300,000 in interest on the funded debt had no relation with the loans raised, which would have been necessary with or without the conversion and caused no increased expense, which was not already incurred by the floating debt. Deputy Alves de Aranjó did not consider that the Banco do Brazil should have been employed as an intermediary in floating the loan, and thought the conversion was worthy of praise. He also suggested an amendment to ratify the gas contract and pointed out that postage rates could not be considered excepted from the 5 per cent. surtax.

June 8.—In the Senate, the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the reply to the Speech, saying his only intervention in the election in Goyaz was by writing a letter to the bishop asking his protection for the conservative candidate, which the bishop did not consider he could extend, but contented himself in appeals from his soul to God and Our Lord Jesus Christ that so Catholic a community should not be represented by an enemy of Church and therefore of the country, and that God had heard the bishop. He deprecated that the Senate should judge acts of the Chamber and closed his speech by saying that as all were sinners, penitence was necessary, because penitence, says St. John Chrysostom, opens to us the gates of Heaven, gives us entry into Paradise and saves away the Devil. (Laughter.)

June 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber Olympio Campos, who is a priest, presented a project to place professors of religious seminaries on the same footing as those of other educational institutions as to half-pay, and also to grant pensions to parish priests who became unfit for service. He further denied that civil marriages were necessary to attract immigration and thought the catechism of the Indians more important. The reply to the Speech as reported from committee was passed. Deputy Pereira da Silva deplored the unnecessary debate on the prorogation of the budget laws, which might have been deferred to the debate on the budget. He favored the combination of the civil and fiscal years. Deputy Candido de Oliveira, defended the Liberal governments from the charge of wastefulness, and stated that when one of these had proposed conversion of the funded debt the present minister of finance had voted against it. The minister of finance replied that a government could not immediately reduce all expenses, economies could only appear with time; the present government had to meet a part of the cost of the two ironclads which cost 11,600,000 and other expenses left by its predecessors. He defended his action in floating the loan through the Banco do Brazil.

June 10.—In the Senate, Senator Silveira Martins criticised the premier's assertion as to the navy and said if there were no cruisers, they should be obtained. He criticised the late concentration of troops on the southern frontier, saying that one of the brigadier generals was 80 years old and falls off his horse when this stops, and another appointed to command a cavalry brigade is paralyzed, never leaves his room, and cannot even write. Another officer sent from Rio Grande to Matto Grosso was obliged to mount an ox, when proceeding on an expedition, and he produced a photograph in proof of his assertion. "Thus the country is found to be in a perfect state of defense; by sea it only has

turtles and *cathenheques*, and on shore bovine cavalry." (Laughter). The bill from the Chamber proroguing the budget laws was read. In the Chamber nothing of general interest occurred, Deputy Affonso Celso explaining the difficulties he met with in his election, various deputies protesting against the curtailment to 60 hours of the time allowed for revising their speeches, and Deputies Lucena and Alves de Aranjó attacking and defending respectively Senator Silveira Martins.

June 11.—In the Senate, the committee reported favorably on the bill from the Chamber to prorogue the budget laws. Senator Octaviano speaking on the navy bill referred to the report that the minister of war had tendered his resignation. The rest of his speech was composed of eulogies of the services of Barão de Jacuquay, late commander of the flying squadron, and in deprecating the action of the minister of marine in relieving this officer, from what seemed to be political reasons. The premier could not at once satisfy the curiosity of the preceeding speaker as to the resignation of the minister of war, and denied that the political opinions of naval officers influenced the action of the government. Senator Avila also spoke. On the municipal elections bill Senator Affonso Celso spoke, repeating his advocacy of an extension of the franchise. He would allow the vote of foreigners in municipal elections with certain restrictions, and extend the suffrage to all who could read and write. He presented an amendment tending to reform the municipal governments. Senator Fausto de Aguiar replied on the part of the committee, combated the ideas of the preceeding speaker as to an extension of the franchise and would oppose the amendment. In the Chamber the committees reported in favor of the contract for the gas supply with Henrique Brianhe and against the application of a physician for the payment of 1,000,000 for the discovery of a preventive against yellow fever. Deputy Miranda Ribeiro was very severe on Senators Silveira Martins and Visconde de Pelotas, the latter, he said, having torn the flag he had sworn to defend. The budget, as amended in committee, of the department of empire for 1886-87 came up, but the only speech made was by Deputy Ratisbena, who did not discuss the budget. Deputies Cantão and Candido de Oliveira spoke on navy bill.

June 12.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy Costa Aguiar presented a project to reorganize and systematize the territorial divisions of the Empire. The session was of no general interest.

The president of the Chamber decided that the deputies were only to receive pay from the day of their taking the oath. This action, based upon a decision of the Chamber passed on July 2nd, 1857, and which has never been repealed, came into effect on the 4th inst. and caused considerable indignation among the interested parties. *O País* says the result was a saving of 20,000 for the month.

The additional credit of 107,000 granted for public works arose from some carelessness in the printing, or in the addition, of the original table. The various items originally summed up 797,910, but the printed table makes the sum 699,910, which latter was voted.

A daily colleague has discovered a certain sign as to whether a candidate is to be recognized deputy, or the contrary. If the candidate comes to Rio accompanied by his family, he is to be entitled to a seat in the Chamber; if he comes alone, his seat is either doubtful or certain to be given to his opponent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The May receipts of the Victoria mesa de rendas was 11,168\$04.

—It is expected that the Capivary central usme will begin grinding corn on the 15th inst.

—The city of Victoria, Espírito Santo, is suffering from a great scarcity of drinking water.

—Some ailment in the virulence of the yellow fever epidemic at Santa Catharina is reported.

—An effort is now being made to arrange for the electric lighting of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo.

—The May receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house were 178,868\$986, and of the mesa de rendas 20,047\$050.

—The *Diário da Gram-Pará* of the 22nd ult. says that 250 persons died from *berri-berri* in Pará during the year 1885.

—The municipal council of Campinas has ordered the closing of all business places after midday on Sundays and saint's days.

—Among the antiquities recently sent to the Museu Sertorio, at Piracicaba, São Paulo, by an enthusiastic collector, was a "called-in treasury note." There are a great many "antiquities" of that kind in Brazil, and their manufacture is a very profitable business, too.

—A heavy frost is reported from various localities in São Paulo on the night of the 4th inst., but with not so great damage as from that which occurred on the 12th ult.

—A man was arrested last month in Jauanacá, Amazonas, for passing counterfeit money. A large number of counterfeit 10\$ notes were found in his possession.

—There were 682 immigrant arrivals at the provincial immigrants' station in São Paulo during the month of May, of which 323 were Italians, 307 Portuguese and 26 Spanish.

—A conflict took place in the Pará municipal council on the 1st inst., the president of that body refusing to administer the oath to a liberal councilman recognized by the courts.

—The commandant of the Barra-Grande fort, at Santos, has been authorized to grant permission for the construction of fishing barracks, providing the structures are taken down at the end of the fishing season.

—Counterfeit 10\$ and 50\$ notes have appeared at Mandos and the police have arrested a man charged with introducing them. It is supposed they come from Pernambuco. Counterfeit 10\$ are also appearing at Parahyba.

—The May receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,223\$740 for the city and 22,793\$970 for the rest of the province, against 8,667\$400 and 20,871\$610, respectively, for the same month of last year.

—The *Provincia*, of Victoria, Espirito-Santo, of the 3rd inst., calls attention to the bad sanitary condition of that city and says that several cases of yellow fever have occurred, three of which had been fatal.

—The total number of deaths in Piracicaba, São Paulo, in May was 43, of which 22 were children. The number of cattle killed for local consumption was 165, indicating a population of about 5,300.

—The Campinas municipal council has imposed a tax of 500\$ upon every slave introduced into that municipality. If the law is no better observed than the provincial law of the same tenor, it might as well be omitted altogether.

—The April receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 221,517\$808, against 167,235\$034, showing an increase of 54,282\$774. The increase was in imports, while exports and internal revenue showed a decrease.

—The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 584,631\$593, against 791,745\$939 in the same month of last year. There was an increase of 131,567\$062 from imports, and a decrease of 342,036\$100 from exports.

—The May receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house amounted to 15,244\$849, against 5,629\$587 in the same month of last year. There was a large increase both from imports and exports, the latter showing 9,718\$500 against 2,297\$400 last year.

—The total revenue receipts of the imperial treasury in the province of São Paulo amounted to 8,469,928\$239 in 1882-83, to 9,518,416\$540 in 1883-84, to 9,726,090\$962 in 1884-85, and to 7,855,964\$818 up to the end of March in 1885-86. The receipts from exports show a falling off in comparison with imports the current year.

—A black was recently chopping fire wood at Campinas, S. Paulo, when upon splitting a log a small black woodcutter cross jumped out of the wood. As the black woodcutter is very religious, a miracle might be inferred, but the newspaper giving the notice proceeds to refute this by suggesting that some one stuck the cross in the tree; and really the suggestion is plausible.

—An employé of the Pará custom house broke into the offices and warehouses of that establishment on the night of the 18th ult. with the evident intention of carrying off some silver consigned to a merchant of the place. Fortunately the silver had been dispatched the evening before. He ransacked the whole place, stole a few articles, and was then arrested the following day.

—On the 14th ult. a captured fugitive slave, belonging to Maj. Urias Gonçalves dos Santos, was put in jail at Casa Branca, São Paulo, for safe keeping. The poor fellow then tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a small pocket knife, and nearly succeeded, the windpipe being nearly severed. And yet there are some individuals who would have us believe the lot of the slave a happy one!

—There was a great disturbance in São Paulo on the night of the 3rd inst., owing to an attempt of a large body of clerks to compel the closing of all business establishments in conformity with a recent municipal ordinance for compulsory closing on Sundays and holidays. Several restaurants, cafés, bakeries, etc., were stoned, and considerable damage was done. The police were conspicuous by their absence, and for a while the streets were completely in possession of the mob.

—The *Progresso*, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, says that the frosts have greatly injured cotton, and that the next crop will be barely sufficient for home consumption.

—The new lighthouse on the island of Bom Abrigo, on the São Paulo coast, near Cananea, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use about the beginning of next month.

—It is announced that a recent examination of the Içápara bar at Iguaçu, São Paulo, has demonstrated that vessels of great draft can cross in safety.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 8th says it hears that some bakers in Niterohy, Rio de Janeiro, are using kerosene to increase the size of their loaves. Can there be any one idiotic enough to consume such a mixture?

—A telegram from Campinas, S. Paulo, dated the 10th, announces the condemnation to death of Pinto de Almeida, the brutal murderer of Victorino de Menezes. The decision of the jury was unanimous. This case was surrounded by particularly horrible details.

—What is the matter in Niterohy? The president of the province on the 5th reiterated his demand on the minister of war for a force of regular troops, as the police corps was greatly reduced. All the police gone nigger hunting?

—The Ceará correspondent of *O Paiz* writes that there had been quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt at the town of S. Bernardo in that province on the 16th ult. at about 11 o'clock a.m. The town is situated on an alluvial plain at some distance from any hills.

—The cattle dealers of Arayá, Sacramento and Passos, Minas Geraes, are going to strike against the monopoly of the dealers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house. The cattle will not be permitted to go beyond Tres Corações, or perhaps some other and more convenient point.

—A few days ago an unknown individual presented a bill at the São Paulo branch of the Banco do Brazil, drawn by Sr. Cunha Bueno, of that city, against Srs. Prates & Filho, of Santos, for the sum of 15,200\$. The bill was discounted, but afterwards it was discovered to be a forgery.

—The minister of agriculture has approved the proposition of the Lorena central usine company to increase the price for cane during the next season, by which means it is hoped to encourage cane planting. But why can not such an important question be left to the discretion of the manager, subject to the exigencies of supply and demand?

—A horrible accident happened at Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., a septuagenarian named João de Sene falling into a caldron of boiling cane juice in a sugar mill and being scalded to death. The accident was caused by his trying to avoid a poisonous snake which had entered the place. The victim had just been married to a girl of 14 years.

—Some immigrants placed upon lands in the old Novo Trento colony, province of Santa Catharina, having protested against the situation of the lots assigned to them, the minister of agriculture has informed the president of that province that in the locating of immigrants they should be permitted, as far as possible, to select their own lands, in order that public officials may not appear as attempting to influence their choice of the lots offered for sale.

—The *Diário do Gram-Pard* of the 25th ult. contains the following statistics concerning the prevalence of *beriberi* in the two military companies stationed in the city of Pará. Between the 1st of August, 1885, and the 25th of May, 1886, there were 4 officers and 70 private soldiers attacked by the disease, of which 62 were sent south or to Obidos, 7 were cured in the hospital, 2 died, and 3 are waiting to be sent away. Of those sent away, 7 had returned cured, and 5 had died. The increase of this terrible disease in barracks and on naval vessels ought to arouse some inquiry as to the causes which produce it.

—We learn from private sources that the epidemic of small-pox in Santa Barbara, São Paulo, is still raging virulently, owing perhaps to the extreme negligence of its people. The population of the village is about 1,000, out of which 10 had died from this disease, and 12 are now prostrated with it. A physician had been sent to the place by the provincial government, owing to the fears and negligence of the people but little real benefit has resulted. Even the relatives of the sick have failed to nurse them, and were it not for the rare courage and charity of an American resident of the place, Mr. Currie, who has been indefatigable in his attendance upon the sick, a much greater amount of suffering would have ensued. Such disinterestedness and charity are not only worthy of record, but they deserve every mark of esteem and acknowledgment which a community can confer.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A credit for £16,500 has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rails, etc., for D. Pedro II railway.

—The Cantagallo railway has recently received three locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works for service on the *terra* section.

—The March and April receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinal line amounted to 77,111\$580 and the expenditures to 39,348\$300, leaving a balance of 37,763\$280.

—The May traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 106,312\$540, of which 39,536\$290 from passengers and 50,971\$120 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The section of the Sorocabana railway between Cerquillo and Laranjal is ready to be opened to traffic, when, official permission is given. The section is 22 kilometres long and forms part of the Botucatu extension.

—The April receipts of the Paulista company amounted to 168,089\$970, and the expenditures to 77,730\$660, leaving a surplus of 90,359\$310. This raises the total surplus since January 1st to 436,867\$420.

—On the 8th the minister of agriculture conceded permission to the Quarahim and Itaquy, Rio Grande do Sul, railway to raise the balance of its guaranteed capital amounting to 1,889,494\$. The total capital is £6,000,000.

—According to official reports the seven tramway companies of this city carried 38,066,249 passengers during the year 1885, of which 1,746,684 travelled on free passes. It will be seen from this that one person out of every 22 travels on a pass.

—The minister of agriculture has approved the action of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway in refusing to include in traffic expenses the large sum of 869\$000 expended in lawyer's fees, extra-pay and clothing for guards in February. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

—The minister of finance estimates the gross receipts of the state railways for the fiscal year 1887-88 as follows:

D. Pedro II.....	12,500,000\$
All others.....	800,000
	13,300,000\$

From which must be deducted disbursements as follows:

D. Pedro II.....	7,859,654\$
All others.....	2,346,894
	10,206,548
Balance.....	3,093,452\$

—An important announcement has been made this week, because it tends to show the intention of the government to enter upon the right course for getting out of its financial difficulties. We allude to the sale of the Andine Railway to Messrs. J. E. Clarke & Co., which is stated to have been resolved upon. This would relieve the minister of finance from the necessity of providing \$600,000 during this year for continuing the works, and would give back to him the very large amount already expended thereon. It would be wise to adopt a similar measure in reference to all the state railways, and to sell the National Bank shares, in short, to go out of commercial business altogether. —*The Herald*, Buenos Aires, 8th May.

LOCAL NOTES

—Among the passengers by the *Tamar* for Bahia was "Old Joe." Who is Old Joe?

—In May the live models of the Academy of Arts cost 208\$. Seems moderate enough for the wear and tear.

—Our colleague the *Diário de Notícias* celebrated on the 6th its first anniversary. We need not add with what pleasure we shall register many more.

—Sr. Adolpho Hasselmann, the recently appointed *guarda-mór* of our custom house, arrived here on the 8th.

—*O Paiz* of the 6th says the Emperor visited the Petrelgub reservoir on the 2nd and found no one there but a foreman. On departure the Emperor left his compliments (*lembranças*) for the engineer in charge.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon* took the ground on the Petiteciras shoal when proceeding to sea on the 6th. After about an hour's pulling the tug-boats got the steamer afloat and she proceeded on her voyage.

—Among the passengers for Europe on the French packet *Amazon*, which left this port on the 6th inst., was Dr. Luiz de Castro, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*. He takes with him the good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

—The editor and proprietor of the *Buenos Ayres Herald* having arranged his difficulties, that publication has been resumed, and its successor, *The Herald*, has been withdrawn. The former will be published daily and weekly as before its suspension.

—Deputy Ferreira Vianna's assertion that God had influenced the election of a deputy from Goyaz, at the solicitation of the bishop of the diocese, has been roughly handled by *O Paiz*.

—An officer of the Municipal Chamber visited the Ilha de Sapucaia, where all the city garbage is deposited, on the 5th and found no less than 100 hogs there. Lovers of the prohibited flesh had better be careful.

—The parish church of Inhamã has been robbed twice within a short time of all the communion vessels. *O Apostolo* says no Brazilian could have committed so sacrilegious a crime; therefore it must have been a foreigner.

—A recent statistical exhibit states that this city contains 31,909 houses, 67 churches and chapels, 6 convents and monasteries, and 7 cemeteries. A short time ago 2,000 dwelling houses were reported empty. How accurate these statistics are, we do not know.

—*O Paiz* proposes to correct the signals of displeasure shown by the "gods" towards some of the members of the French dramatic troupe by tripling the price of admission to the galleries. The advice, if accepted, would doubtless prove effective, but how about the receipts?

—Rio is becoming notorious for horrible tragedies. On the 7th an Italian, under the influence of drink, mortally wounded a compatriot and committed suicide. The wife of the so-called suicide has shown great composure and it is suspected that two murders are in this case.

—Sarah goes shooting in the hotel grounds here, and Boulicoff, a Russian *prima donna* who is delighting the inhabitants of S. Paulo, has obtained permission to shoot in the gardens of the presidential residence there. What the bags consist of would be interesting to know.

—If the authorities will permit a pertinent question, we would like to ask what use there is in publishing the names of outgoing passengers in the daily papers? One has only to look at the list of foreign passengers per *Tamar* in the *Jornal* of the 6th inst., to see how supremely absurd such a publication really is.

—The surface water drains here measure some 78 kilometres in length and have cost 3,898,794\$. Mr. Ilancos, the contractor, has done wonders for the shopkeepers whose establishments were formerly flooded on the slightest frown of Jupiter Pluvius, but there is still room for improvement, in the matter of pavements and sidewalks.

—The cable reports that the French cabinet has resolved to authorize a loan of 600 millions francs for the Ipanema canal company, providing the company will guarantee to finish the works with that amount. But how can the company give any such guarantee? and what security can it offer? The proposition is absurd.

—Has not the furore about Sarah become very considerably moderated? Our *big hf* do not seem nearly so enthusiastic as was to be expected from the flaming articles written on the arrival of Miss or Mrs. Bernhardt, and as the lady is understood to be somewhat arbitrary, her flitting to more congenial climes seems quite on the cards.

—The medical commission appointed to examine D. Francisca de Castro, the party charged with inhuman treatment of two slave girls, reports that D. Francisca is not insane at present. One of the commission reported that she was not insane without the addition of the "at present". The document is long and should suffice to convict the culprit.

—Some of our colleagues are giving currency to an item regarding the island of Juan Fernandez, and describing it as the place where Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" was shipwrecked. This is an error, although popularly believed. The island of Tobago was unquestionably the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, as can easily be verified by the course taken by his ship before being wrecked.

—In *cumula veneno*, colleague! Our esteemed colleague the *Diário de Notícias* publishes a scheme, communicated by a respectable foreign citizen, to save the country. It is to increase all import duties to three times the present rates, which by reducing the value of imports 50 per cent. would still produce 40,000,000\$ more to the Treasury and cause a balance of trade to be paid in gold. Raw materials and thread are to be excepted and thus home industry stimulated, doubtless to the benefit of the *Diário's* respectable foreign correspondent.

—A clerk of Edward Johnston & Co. has been another victim of the utter disregard for human life shown by the drivers of our tram-cars. A truck loaded with boxes was unloading in the Rua da Alfândega and one of the tram-cars, whether through carelessness, or purposely, ran into it and upset the boxes, one of which fell upon the young man and mortally wounded him. He died on the night of the 7th. Now these trucks are all licensed by the tram company and have a right to occupy the rails; how therefore can such an accident occur? Of course the driver of the tram made his escape and nothing more will be heard of the matter.

	June 25th
Sales for United States during the week	12,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do do	6,000 "
Selling clearances for the United States	6,000 "
Steamer clearances do (1)	11,000 "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	10,000 "
Freights by steamer	25 c & 5/8
do sail	12 1/2 c
Steamers loading for United States	2
Stock at SANTOS this morning	
Receipts during week to 4th June	230,000 bags
Sales for United States during week	13,000 "
do Europe do	6,000 "
Shipments to United States do	4,000 "
do Europe do	"
Market quiet but firm: Good Average	\$3800
Steamers loading for United States	2
Freight by str. do	25 c & 5/8
June 26th	
Sales for United States during the week	7,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do do	24,000 "
Selling clearances for the United States	6,000 "
Steamer clearances do (3)	48,000 "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	2,000 "
Freights by steamer	25 c & 5/8
do sail	12 1/2 c
Steamers loading for United States	2
Stock at SANTOS this morning	
Receipts during week to 17th June	13,000 bags
Sales for United States during week	2,000 "
do Europe do	18,000 "
Shipments to United States do	18,000 "
do Europe do	8,000 "
Market quiet: Good Average	\$3800
Steamers loading for United States	2
Freight by str. do	25 c & 5/8

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MAY 22ND.

Government Stocks.

1863 4 1/2 per cent. Loan	99-101
1868 5 " "	99-100
1871 5 " "	99-100
1875 5 " "	99-100
1880 4 1/2 " "	99-100
1883 4 1/2 " "	99-100

Railways.

Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent. guar.	155-156 1/2
Bahia 6 deb. 6 per cent.	105-106
Bahia 6 1/2 deb. 6 per cent.	105-106
Bahian Great Southern	135-14
Imp. Cent. Bahia	193-20 1/2
Campo de Carangola deb. 5 1/2 per cent.	101-102
Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per cent. guar.	145-155 1/2
do deb. 5 1/2 per cent.	99-101
D. Theresen Christina deb. 5 1/2 per cent.	99-101
do 7 per cent. guar.	105-115
Great Western of Brazil 7 per cent. guar.	175-185 1/2
do deb. 6 per cent.	115-118
Imp. do Nat. & Nova Cruz	65-75 1/2
do scrip 5 1/2 per cent.	85-86
Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per cent. guar.	101-102
do deb. 6 per cent.	105-108
Mogiana deb. 6 per cent.	105-108
Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburg deb. 6 1/2	75-81
Recife & S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.	95-98
do deb. 5 1/2 per cent.	105-115
S. Paulo 7 per cent. guar.	305-315 1/2
do deb. stock 5 1/2 per cent.	125-134
S. Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per cent.	105-108
do do end series.	105-108
South Brazilian	193-20 1/2
do 6 per cent. bond.	105-115
West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per cent.	105-111

Miscellaneous.

Amazon Steam Navigation	-8
English Bank of Rio Lim.	135-145
London & Brazilian Bank Lim.	145-155
Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref.	-45
Rio City Improvements	-104
do deb. 5 per cent.	-104
Braz. street tramways, Lim.	75-134
Braz. Submarine Tel.	104-107
do bonds 6 per cent.	75-77 1/2
West. & Braz. Tel. Lim.	475-475 1/2
do deb. 6 per cent.	105-108
do do 10 per cent.	105-108
London, Phil. & Brazil Tel. Lim.	100-103
do 6 per cent. deb.	24-26
Bahia Gas	23-24 1/2
Para do	23-24 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	135-145
Sao Paulo	87-92
S. John del Rey gold mine	87-92

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

May 31st (in contos de reis or 100,000 reas).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

	Assets	Liabilities	Capital	Reserve	Profit
Bank of Brazil	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800
Commercial Bank	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Industrial Bank	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
London & Brazilian	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mercantil Santos	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Predial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
União de Crédito	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Totals	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800	38,800

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been very quiet since our last report, the only business doing being to meet steamer engagements, and principally for Europe. Exporters are apparently waiting for freer supplies and seem disinclined to submit to holders' views, in which they are justified by the news from consuming markets and the time of year. Of the new crop, so far as we can learn, the receipts are yet very small and the quality is said to be unsatisfactory. As to quantity, the usual divergence of opinions is current, but as the minister of finance expects to collect more revenue from export duties than in the last fiscal year, it seems plausible at least to count upon a good crop in the coming season. Receipts increase slowly

and brokers do not change quotations, which are however somewhat nominal. The market is said to be steady.

The sales since our last report have been:

7,444 bags for the United States

24,784 bags for Europe

1,562 bags for Elsewhere

34,790 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States:

June 5 New Orleans Br str Humboldt 10,000

7 Baltimore Amer bag Spelles 5,000

9 New York Br str Nasmyth 18,350

10 do do do 23,070

12 do do do 7,150

Europe:

June 4 Hamburg Gr str Petropolis 1,536

5 Bordeaux Fr str Amazona 253

6 Portugal Port by Pereira 203

8 London Br str Tamar 601

Antwerp 59

11 Havre Fr str Ville de Macao 395

12 Antwerp Gr str Berlin 306

Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso 5,994

Elsewhere:

June 8 River Plate Fr str Gironde 480

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 5,101 bags

per day, against 4,937 bags for the preceding thirteen days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

4,946 bags

against 5,779 in 1885

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DEBENTURES AND SHARES

RUSSIAN	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATION
419,675, 100,000	335,003, 100,000	Apotheosis..... Jan. July	6 1/2	1,000,000	1,018,800	1,022,800
500,000, 000		do do	8	200—800	101 1/2	
4,138,040 000	1,997,800 000	do do	5 1/2	500—1,000	1,020 000	
116,000 000	116,000 000	do do	5 1/2	1,000 000	99 1/2	
200,000, 000	22,000,000 000	do do	6 1/2	1,000 000		
51,885,000 000	42,008,000 000	Gold Loan of 1868..... Apr. Oct.	5 1/2	1,000 000	1,230 000	1,230 000
10,212, 100 000	7,985,600 000	do 1879..... Jan. Apr., July, Oct.	4 1/2 5/8	1,300 000		
		Province of Rio de Janeiro..... Jan. July	6 1/2	200—500	104 1/2	105 1/2
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
	2,121,400,000	Brazil..... June July	5 1/2	100,000	100 1/2	97 1/2—100 1/2
	1,651,000 000	Real Real de Brazil..... Jan. July	7 1/2	100 000	76 1/2	75 1/2—77 1/2
	3,450,100 000	do gold.....	6 1/2	11,125	84 1/2	83 1/2—85 1/2
	4,324,800 000	do St. Paulo..... Apr. May	6 1/2	100 000	82 1/2	81 1/2—83 1/2
		Credito..... May Nov.	6 1/2	100 000	76 1/2	69 1/2—71 1/2

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL	SHARE	UNPAID	VALUE	PAID UP	NAME	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
								AN'T	PAID	
BANKS										
300,000	2,500	All	200	All	Auxiliary.....	6,675 58	85,000	8	Jan. 1886	195 000—200 000
\$1,000,000	165,000	All	200	All	Auzil.....	6,018,128 98	281 000	8	Jan. 1886	282 000—285 000
2,000,000	66,000	30,000	210	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	1,149,995 316	7 Jan. 1886	9 000	Jan. 1886	500 000—505 000
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	All	do do S. Paulo.....	47 000	8 Jan. 1886	0 000	Jan. 1886	— 55 000
12,000,000	800,000	200,000	200	All	Commercio.....	652,000 000	925 000	8	Jan. 1886	283 000—285 000
20,000,000	106,000	12,500	200	do	Credito Real do Brazil.....	36,318 467	70 000	8	Jan. 1886	68 000—80 000
5,000,000	10,000	24,313	200	do	do do S. Paulo.....	61,321 376	45 000	3	Jan. 1886	— 45 000
1,000,000	5,000	200	40	do	Deletelere.....	12 000	1 3 5	Nov. 1885	Nov. 1885	—
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 30	do	English Bank.....	£ 100,000 000	200 000	6	Jan. 1886	108 000—201 000
1,000,000	30,000	All	£ 30	do	Industrial Mercantile.....	£ 72,000 000	140 000	8	Jan. 1886	—
£ 1,000,000	30,000	All	£ 30	do	London and Montreal, Limited.....	£ 230,000 000	270 000	8	Jan. 1886	— 375 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Mercantil de Santos.....	375,000 000	70 000	6	Jan. 1886	59 500—65 000
4,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	All	Predial.....	14,919 770	100 000	8	Jan. 1886	301 000—310 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario.....	2,320,356 987	310 000	8	Jan. 1886	— 54 000

.....	23,750	800
RAILWAYS		
.....	14,647	308

1,000,000	5,000	All	200	do	União de Criciúma	23,500	100	0%	0%	Dec. 1885	126 000	----
6,000,000	30,000	—	200	All	Campos and Canagóla	14,612	300	130 000	2½ 0%	—	—	—
1,500,000	—	—	200	All	do debentures	—	—	—	0%	—	—	—
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Catavaco	—	—	26 000	—	—	—	—
300,000	7,500	—	200	All	Junta de Fôa to Pind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
400,000	—	—	200	All	do debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,735,388	43,679	All	200	All	Leopoldim	107,837	718	180 000	6½ 0%	Jan. 1886	—	180 000
1,261,130	58,321	All	200	do	do debentures	—	—	—	0%	Jan. 1886	—	140 000—141 000
138,300	—	All	200	do	do debentures	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1886	—	—
£ 493,000	—	£	30	do	do debentures	—	—	—	700	Jan. 1886	—	—
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	do	do debentures	—	—	178 000	6½ 0%	April 1886	—	177 000—178 000
2,972,250	—	—	200	All	Mascallé e Campos	15,648	670	80 000	4 000	April 1886	—	505 000—510 000
8,100,000	40,500	25,000	200	All	Almogova	167,258	166	83 500	14 000	April 1886	—	82 000
970,000	—	—	200	do	do debentures	—	—	80 0%	0%	Jan. 1886	—	80 0%
1,200,000	—	—	200	do	do debentures	—	—	—	7 000	Jan. 1886	—	82 000
1,200,000	6,000	1,150	200	All	Noite debentures	—	—	180 000	8 000	Jan. 1886	—	—
435,000	—	—	200	All	Oeste de Minas	8,717	036	180 000	5 000	July 1886	—	—
24,000,000	100,000	67,526	200	All	Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	759,020	803	530 000	11 300	April 1886	—	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	20,050	563	925 000	9 000	Jan. 1886	—	—
1,922,000	—	—	100	do	do subsidary	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1886	96 000	—99 0%
1,500,000	—	—	200	do	do debentures	—	—	201 000	38½ 0%	April 1886	100 000	—204 000
210,000	4,050	All	200	All	Ranial Rananaleise	—	—	201 000	7 000	—	—	—
370,000	—	—	100	do	do debentures	—	—	—	0%	Jan. 1886	—	—
3,800,000	19,000	6,984	200	All	S. Rafael do Rio Preto	474	493	183 000	7 000	May 1884	180 000—188 000	—
1,600,000	—	—	200	do	do debentures	—	—	188 000	7 000	Feb. 1886	—	—
£ 140,000	—	£	30	do	do debentures	—	—	470 000	—	Feb. 1886	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	200	do	Santo Antonio de Pains debentures	—	—	200 000	8½ 0%	Jan. 1886	201 000—207 000	—
100,000,000	—	—	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	—	—	145 000	5 000	July 1883	150 000	—
10,625,000	54,345	30,000	200	do	do with subind.	—	—	100 000	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	100	do	do subsidary	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
£ 696,300	—	—	100	All	Sucacaba	—	—	66 000	6 000	Jan. 1886	53 000—60 000	—
2,000,000	20,000	31,321	200	All	—	—	—	63 000	—	—	63 000	—64 000

do	do	.....	34,600 000
ção Valenciana		.....

Tramways	69,614	678
Tramways	69,614	678

[illegible]

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*No. 68, Rua 1^a de Março.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhamatã.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Inhamatã.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling
Reserve fund... £ 430,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Inhamatã.**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Risks Authorized 1870
Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marujas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds... £3,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyd's) No. 6, Rua da Candelaria

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

*Watson, Ritchie & Co.*No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro.**Shipping.****THOMAS NORTON'S**OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1838Loading Both: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General Information apply to*Thomas Norton,*

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

June Departures:

To New York:

(Every Saturday)

<i>Nammoth</i>	.....	June 2th
<i>Thales</i>	.....	June 14th
<i>Shiras</i>	.....	June 19th
<i>Friedrich</i>	.....	June 26th

To Southampton:

<i>Lehitz</i>	.....	June 13th
<i>Hercules</i>	.....	June 20th

For Other Ports:

<i>Humboldt</i>	.....	June 5th
<i>Rose</i>	.....	June 12th
<i>Hogarth</i>	.....	June 17th

To Rio Grande Ports:

<i>Canton</i>	.....	Every
<i>Chatham</i>	.....	Wednesday
<i>or Canning</i>	.....

IMPORT & HOLT.

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março

Broker:—Svein Silvertsen,

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 17	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
" 30	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 14th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The liner also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Inhamatã).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SAILINGS

ADVANCE, For New York, 10th July.
FINANCE " " 4th Aug

The fine packet

COLORADO,

will sail 19th June at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

fencing the two last named ports.

PARÁ, BARBADOES and St. Thomas

Reduced Passages

To New York	.....	\$145	\$75 gold
		cabin	steerage

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marujas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça da Commerce

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK**OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital	.....	£ 1,000,000
Drawn up	.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 180,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS,
SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital	.....	£ 1,000,000
Capital paid up	.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund	.....	£ 100,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON.*Messrs. MALLAT FRERES & Co.,*
PARIS.*Messrs. J. H. SCHÜDDE & Co.,*
HAMBURG.*Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,*
NEW YORK.**WINES**

Port—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto:

Sherry—from Ashburner:

Madeira—from Welsh Brothers:

in cases of 1 doz. bottles.

Imported by

*Andrew Steele & Co.*No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.**CRASHLEY & Co.,**

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Lanchester Edition of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents on Longstreth's Rubber Stamp

Dealers in Atlantic's, Bessie & Lull's and Royal Penman's and Post's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor

THE HANDY DESK TABLET.

Convenient for rough notes, memoranda, calculations, etc., where loose scraps of paper are usually employed.

Common size in stock.

Special sizes, plain or printed, made on short notice.

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